

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

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No 198.

LAW OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.
FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

RESOLUTION authorizing the transmission of the Documents accompanying the Report of the Committee to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, free of postage.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Members of Congress, the Delegates from territories, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, be and they are hereby authorized, to transmit, free of postage, to any Post Office within the United States, or the territories thereof, the documents accompanying the Report of the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPAINS,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 15, 1819.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to increase the salaries of certain Officers of Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the salaries now allowed by law to the following officers, there shall be paid to them, quarterly, the following annual salaries, respectively; that is to say: to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars; to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars; to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars; to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars; to the Attorney General, three thousand five hundred dollars; to the Postmaster General, four thousand dollars; to the Chief Justice of the United States, five thousand dollars; to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court, five thousand dollars; to the Assistant Postmaster General, and Additional Assistant Postmaster General, two thousand five hundred dollars each; to commence the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS BARBOUR,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 20, 1819.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT authorizing the President of the United States to purchase the Lands reserved by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, to certain Chiefs, Warriors, or other Indians, of the Creek nation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to purchase for, and on behalf of the United States, any tract or tracts of land, reserved by the act of the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, to the chiefs, warriors, or other Indians, warriors, or other Indians, of the Creek nation, which they or either of them may be disposed to sell; and the amount of such purchase shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any tract or tracts of land, the title to which may be acquired by the United States, by virtue of this act, shall be offered at public sale, at the land offices of the district in which they may be situated, up on such day or days as the President shall by proclamation, designate for that purpose, in the same manner, and on the same conditions and terms of credit, as is provided by law for the sale of public lands of the United States; and patents shall be granted therefor, as for other public lands and town lots sold by the United States.

February 20, 1819,

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT for the relief of Benjamin Pool.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized

to pay to Benjamin Pool, the amount of a judgment recovered against him by Humphrey Moore, in the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, in consequence of an erroneous assessment of his property together with the costs of suit, and all reasonable expenses and charges incident to the defence of said suit.

February 20, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT for the relief of Adam Kinsley, Thomas French, and Charles S. Leonard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay unto Adam Kinsley and Thomas French, such sum of money, in addition to that already paid, under a contract entered into on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eight, between French, Cox, on the part of the United States, with the said Adam Kinsley and Thomas French, for the manufacture of four thousand stand of arms, as shall increase the price of each stand of arms delivered under the said contract, to a sum equal to that allowed to others who entered into contracts to manufacture and deliver arms to the United States, on or about the same time, keeping in view the quality of the arms delivered by each; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary, make the like additional compensation to Charles S. Leonard, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for arms manufactured and delivered by him under a contract entered into, on or about the time above mentioned, keeping in view the rules prescribed in the preceding section.

February 20, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT providing for a grant of land for the seat of government in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be granted to the state of Mississippi, two entire sections of land, or fractional sections or quarter sections, not exceeding the quantity contained in two entire sections, for a seat of government in the said state; which land shall be located in one entire tract, at such place as, under the authority of the said state, shall be designated for the seat of government therein, whenever the Indian title shall have been extinguished there, and before the commencement of the public sales of the adjoining and surrounding lands belonging to the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the township of land granted for the support of Jefferson College, there shall be granted, in the said state, another township, or a quantity of land equal thereto, to be located in tracts of not less than four entire sections each, which shall be vested in the legislature of the said state, in trust, for the support of a seminary of learning therein; which lands shall be located by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, whenever an extinguishment of Indian title shall be made for lands, suitable, in his opinion, for that purpose, in the said state. Which grant, hereby provided to be made, shall be considered as made in lieu of a township, directed to be reserved by the fifth section of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary line fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," passed March three, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and which reserve of township, provided to be made by the aforesaid fifth section of said act, shall be offered for sale, in the same manner as the other public lands in the same district.

February 20, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT for the relief of Henry Davis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be paid unto Henry Davis, of Rockingham county, state of North Carolina, the sum of forty seven dollars and seventy cents, out of

any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

February 20, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT for the relief of John Clark.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to John Clark, late and officer in the revolutionary army a land warrant for the quantity of eight hundred and fifty acres of land; which warrant, when issued, shall be located on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships and fractional quarter townships, reserved by law for original holders of military land warrants, in the manner and within the time provided by law for other military warrants, issued for services in the revolutionary army; and a patent shall be granted thereon, as in other cases.

February 20, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT directing the payment of certain bills drawn by General Armstrong in favor of William Morgan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to Thomas Griffin, administrator of William Morgan, deceased, and trustee of Alexander Macaulay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand two hundred and nine dollars and twenty one cents, being the amount of certain bills of exchange drawn by General John Armstrong in favor of said William Morgan, master of the ship Louisiana, for the value of said ship, Louisiana, and cargo, under the Louisiana convention, and which bills were delivered to Joseph Perwick, late consul of the United States at Bordeaux: Provided always, that before such payment shall be made, the said Thomas Griffin shall give bond with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, to indemnify the United States for such payment, against all persons claiming on deposit of the said bills, or either of them.

February 20, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Department of the government of the United States, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, all those persons who are or shall hereafter become members of the Provident Association of Clerks, employed in the civil department of the government of the United States, within the District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby made a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of, "The Provident Association of Clerks," and shall continue until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and by that name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, and in any other place whatsoever; and by that name may make, have, and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and shall have power to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such by laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, not being contrary to law nor the constitution thereof, and generally to do and execute all acts necessary or proper for the objects of said incorporation, subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions herein described and declared.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following laws, regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions, shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation, to wit:

1st. The association shall be composed of clerks, employed in the civil Department of the government of the United States, within the District of Columbia; and its object shall be the benefit of the families of such clerks, after their decease, and the funds thereof shall be applied agreeable to the provisions of this act, and for no other use or purpose whatever.

2d. Every such clerk shall, before he is considered a member of the association, sign these articles.

3d. Every member shall pay, on or before the fifth day of January, April, July, and October, respectively, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents.

4th. In addition to the payments mentioned in the preceding article, every member is at liberty to pay such further sums as he may think proper, which payments may form a separate and special fund, and, on the death of any member by whom such payments shall have been made, his family shall, in addition to the relief provided by other articles of the association, be entitled to an annuity or other benefit out of the said fund, for the term of years, the amount of the payments made thereby by such member.

5th. Any member who shall omit to pay his quarterly subscription, within the time prescribed by the third article, shall forfeit and pay, for the benefit of the association, the sum of fifty cents, and the like sum for every quarter during which the said subscription shall remain unpaid. And if any member shall omit for more than one year, to pay the subscriptions required by these articles, together with such fines as he may have incurred, he shall thereby forfeit, both for himself and his family, all rights to any of the benefits of the association, together with all the moneys which he may have previously paid, and shall cease to be a member.

6th. Any member ceasing to be a clerk, or removing out of the District of Columbia, shall not thereby be deprived of his membership.

7th. The officers of the association shall consist of a president, six directors, a secretary and treasurer, to be elected by ballot, at a general meeting of the association, on the last Saturday in March, annually; and they shall form a board to be called the president and board of officers. In all elections for officers, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be considered as elected, but when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, the balloting shall be repeated to fill the offices, for which no choice shall have been made. If any vacancy shall occur among the officers, a general meeting shall be called to fill the same.

8th. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association and of the board of officers. In the absence of the president, his duties shall be performed by the director present, senior on the list.

9th. The secretary shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the association and of the president and board of officers; and he shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him, either by the association or by the president and board of officers.

10th. The treasurer shall receive and pay, all moneys of the association; he shall keep an account of its receipts and disbursements, and shall lay before the association, at its annual meeting in the month of March, a general statement of all its monied transactions, as also a list of those members who are two quarters or upwards in arrear, which list and accounts shall be read and examined previously to the elections of officers.

11th. The quarterly subscriptions, and all other moneys received on account of the association, shall be paid to the treasurer, and shall be by him deposited, as soon as may be thereafter, in such bank as shall be fixed on by the president and board of officers, and shall, from time to time, be vested in the public stocks of the United States or in loans to individuals secured upon real estate, or in the stock of any incorporated banking institution; and the money so deposited shall be drawn out of the bank only on the order of the treasurer, countersigned by the secretary, and appointed by the president.

12th. The funds of the association shall be appropriated and paid to the families of deceased members at the following rates, to wit: to the families of those members who may die after the expiration of the first year, and within five years from the time of their admission, twice the amount of the subscription which shall have been paid by such members respectively; to the families of those members who may die within the sixth year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of two hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the seventh year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of three hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the eighth

to the families of those members who may die within the ninth year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of five hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the tenth year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of six hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the eleventh year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of seven hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die after the expiration of the eleventh year, from the time of their admission, not less than eight hundred dollars.

13th. In all cases the widow and children of a deceased member shall be deemed his family, and are such entitled to the relief provided under the foregoing articles; but a member, having no wife or children, may adopt any other person or persons as his family, for all the purposes of this association, by giving notice in writing, to the president and board of officers, of the name and residence of such person or persons.

14th. The relief to which the families of deceased members shall be entitled, may be granted either by the payment of a certain sum of money as prescribed by the twelfth article, or by annuity, the terms of which shall be fixed by the claimant, and the president and board of officers.

15th. In addition to the pecuniary relief, to which the families of the deceased members are entitled, the members of this association pledge themselves to endeavor to provide for the permanent establishment in society of the persons composing such families.

16th. A general meeting of the association shall be held on the last Saturday in March, annually; but the president and board of officers may call a general meeting whenever they shall think it necessary.

17th. The regular meetings of the president and board of officers, shall be on the first Saturday of January, April, July, and October, annually; but a special meeting of the board of officers may be called by the president, on a requisition in writing from any member thereof.

18th. In all cases where it is not otherwise expressly provided, a majority of the votes of the members of the association, assembled at any meeting, shall prevail.

19th. All legacies or donations made to the association shall be appropriated to the general purposes thereof.

20th. The President and board of officers shall have power to make by laws for their government, provided the same be consistent with these articles.

21st. If the association shall be dissolved by any event or any manner whatsoever, otherwise than by the expiration of the charter, the funds then belonging to it shall, after all claims and demands thereon are satisfied, be divided among the families of deceased members, according to the sums paid to by such members, respectively.

22d. The debts which the said corporation may at any time owe, shall not exceed the value of the property lawfully held and owned by them; and, in case of excess, the Directors, who may have been assenting thereto, shall be liable for the same in their natural and individual capacities, and on a motion of debt may, in such case, be brought against them, or any of them, in the proper court, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution on any condition, covenant, or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, and the property of the corporation shall also be liable for and chargeable with the excess.

23d. It shall not be lawful for the said corporation to deal or trade in the manner of a bank, nor issue any note in the nature of a bank note, nor transact any other kind of business, or deal in any other manner or thing than is expressly authorized by the eleventh article of the second section of this act; and any director or directors who shall have assented to any such dealing or trade, shall, on conviction thereof, in the proper court, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; one-half to the use of the poor of the City of Washington, and the other half to the use of the person, who may prosecute for the same; Provided always, That Congress may, at any time, amend, alter or annul this act.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
February 15, 1819.—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

FOR SALE,

A pleasure Boat,

(Not inferior to any on the river for sailing.)
Now to complete order.

Apply to

THE PRINTER.

March 12, 1819.

WASHINGTON, N. C. MARCH 12, 1819

Congressional Candidate

With much pleasure we inform the public that we are authorized to announce the Hon. T. H. HALL as a Candidate for a seat in the 16th or ensuing Congress.

A Jury of Inquest on Sunday sat upon the body of William Evans, who was found dead in the woods about 13 miles from this town. The verdict of the Jury, we understand, was, that he came to his death from drinking an over portion of whiskey. He had been missing nine or ten days.

Edenton Gaz.

A letter from Norfolk of the 1st inst. says: "The commissioners have reported in favor of Gosport (opposite this town) and Davis Point, on James River, as suitable places for the Naval Depot and Arsenal to be erected on the waters of the Chesapeake."

Eng.

It is said that the President means to make a Southern Tour this summer. A Charleston paper intimates that they are preparing the fortifications for his inspection.

Ibid.

NAVAL DEPOT.

We learn from several Gentlemen who came passengers in the Roanoke, from Washington, that the Commissioners have reported in favor of BURWELL'S BAY, on James River, just above Smithfield, as the site of the great Southern Naval Depot.

Norfolk Beacon.

A STRONG MEASURE.

We have been politely favored by a gentleman of this city, with the perusal of an extract of a letter from his father in Kentucky, dated the 1st inst., which says that governor Slaughter signed a bill on the 29th ult. which has passed both houses of the Legislature, fixing a tax on the Branch Banks of the United States, located in this state, \$5000 per month; and authorizing col. Richard Taylor, sergeant at arms of the house, to collect the same. On the 4th of March next the first levy is to be made: and in case of non-payment or refusal to pay, the militia of the state are to be summoned to aid in the execution of the law.

Sav. Rep.

From the Petersburg Republican.

GENERAL JACKSON

It is intimated, on authority, by the National Intelligencer, that a reply to the senatorial report will shortly appear, and as gen. Jackson is now in the City of Washington, we have very little doubt but he will furnish the materials—in which event we anticipate a full, clear, and lucid exposition of all the transactions connected with the Seminole war.

We have already given a concise outline of the manner in which gen. Jackson was received at Philadelphia, New York, &c. On his return to Baltimore, the high minded citizens of that republic town greeted him with the enthusiasm of freedom. The volunteers and other troops paraded on the occasion, and the general partook of a public dinner at which the following sentiment was given:

General Jackson.—Who, like the Carthaginian warrior, passed the prohibited bounds of an enemy, to close with him at home—and, like Hannibal, victorious in the field, destined to be assailed in the senate.

This sentiment elicited from gen. Jackson the following remarks:

"What I have done, sir, was for my country. Conscious that the first object of my heart has ever been to advance our prosperity and happiness, to receive the approbation of my fellow citizens is to me a source of the highest gratification—it is the proudest reward of a soldier. Not only my public acts, but my private character have been assailed. I have been charged with personal, mercenary views, in occupying Florida. I scorn to answer such a disgraceful accusation;—it is as base as it is absurd, and could only originate in bosoms destitute of every manly feeling. I have no fear but my country will do me justice.

"I now, sir, beg leave to give you—
"The 13th and 15th Sept. 1814.—The days on which freedom defeated the conquerors of Europe, and under the proud waving of the stars and stripes, saved Baltimore from incendiary pollution."

WASHINGTON, March 1.

It is announced, in the account of Saturday's Proceedings in the House of Representatives, that the President has officially communicated to Congress the

bill has been introduced, and will probably become a law, for authorizing the Executive, in that contingency, to receive the Territory from the hands of the Spanish authorities, and establish a provisional government therein.

The Treaty was read in the House of Representatives with open doors, but is not to be published in extenso, the usage in such cases requiring it should not be promulgated until formally ratified. We have little doubt, however, that a copy of it will shortly find its way to the Press. Meanwhile, it is sufficient to state, that the summary we gave of its contents appears to have been pretty correct with the following additions.

All grants made by Spain, in the ceded territory, anterior to the 1st day January, 1818, are to be respected.

The islands adjacent to Florida are ceded with the territory.

It is stipulated that the territory shall, having the necessary requisites, be admitted in the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

In the SENATE, after serious Debate, that clause in the Missouri State Bill, which prescribes, slavery in that state, has been stricken out. If the bill in this shape pass the Senate the question will recur in the House of Representatives, and the former decision of that body be revised. The fate of the whole bill is yet uncertain, from this circumstance.

Nat. Int.

Colonel WILLIAM POLK, who has been at the head of the State Bank of North Carolina, from the first establishment of the Institution, has, to the regret of all concerned in it, resigned his office; and William Boylan was elected to fill the vacancy.

Id.

New York, March 1.

Captain Bourne of the brig Hippomenes, informs that letters had been received at Curacao from Margarita and from St. Thomas, stating that 3500 troops under the command of Colonel English had arrived at the Oronoke, from England. Admiral Brion was at Margarita—Commodore Jolly, with eight sail had left Margarita—destination unknown.

THE COLUMBUS.

The ship of the line built at Washington is called the "Columbus," and not the Columbia, as reported and applied. There is a sense and meaning in the name, with which we are quite conversant. Last in great style, without accident, in the presence of a vast crowd of people—the president, heads of departments and many members of Congress attending. We heartily say, success to the Columbus. She is a ship of the first quality, and it is said, will be fitted immediately.

Niles' Reg.

MARRIED at Vienna, New York, on the 2d ult. by the rev. E. Stebbins, Mr. Daniel Butler, of Augusta, aged 15, to Miss Elizabeth Matook, of the former place, aged 11. Two brothers, the eldest 18, the other 15, have married mother and daughter, the mother 35, the daughter 11.

The Legislature of MARYLAND, passed a law, at their late session, prohibiting any president, director, cashier or clerk, of any of the banks of that state from buying or selling the notes of any bank in the state, and from employing any broker or agent to buy or sell any such notes at a discount from their nominal value, on penalty of forfeiting a sum of money double the amount of notes bought or sold. The same law also prohibits, under a similar penalty, any person from following the business of exchanging the notes of banks in that state at a discount, for gold or silver, or for other bank notes. It also prohibits all persons and bodies corporate from buying gold or silver for the bank notes of the state, on an advance from its par value, except the incorporated banks, the exporter of the specie beyond sea, and the manufacture of it. Banks are prohibited from selling specie at a rate above its par value, and all persons are prohibited demanding specie of the banks, to sell at a premium.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans.

"This morning the Supreme Court gave a decision in favor of Benjamin Morgan, vs. Edward Livingston, in the great cause of the batture, which has been long depending. By this decision property to the amount of a million and a half dollars at least, has been restored to the rightful owners. Nothing that ever happened in this place, of a similar nature, has caused equal sensation."

The bill in addition to the acts prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States, was not, as we had supposed, lost, in consequence of a disagreement be-

tween the two Houses respecting the amendments. It has become a law, and is perhaps the most interesting to the nation, of character of any act passed during the present session.

That act authorizes the President to direct the armed vessels of the United States to intercept, on the coast of Africa or elsewhere, any vessels engaged in the slave trade, and bring them into the United States. It provides for the allowance of twenty five dollars for every slave brought into the United States under circumstances justifying the belief of an intention to introduce them illegally into the United States; and of fifty dollars for each slave discovered to have been illegally introduced into the United States. The slaves, when thus captured on the ocean, or discovered in our country, to be held in trust by the United States, until they can be transported back to Africa, &c.—Nat. Int.

FROM WASHINGTON, 22nd. February.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Star.

Very little business of importance has been done by the present Congress. The Senate have had eight or ten Indian treaties, and the British treaty to act on, in addition to their other Executive and Legislative duties. They have passed a bill establishing a Supreme Court, consisting of the present Judges of the circuit Courts of the United States; and authorizing the appointment of nine circuit Judges. They have passed resolutions by the requisite majority to amend the constitution of the United States, so that each state shall be divided into districts for the purpose of electing representatives to Congress and choosing electors to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States; and they have passed several bills relative to the trade and commerce of the United States and altering the manner of selling the public lands.

As for the house of Representatives, they seem to have spent their time in debating. They were nearly three weeks discussing sundry resolutions intended to censure the conduct of GENERAL JACKSON in prosecuting the war against the Seminole Indians. The conduct of many members put me in mind of the Musselman & the hog—! seems Mahomet cursed a certain part of the hog and forbid his followers from eating that part.—It was a dispute among them, what part of the hog was forbidden.—Some said it was the head, and they freely eat of the tail and other parts:—Some declared the tail was cursed, and they eat of all other parts.—So that upon the whole they eat up the hog.—So it has been with JACKSON. Some blame him for naming the two Indian Chiefs.—Some blame him for all these acts, but censure him for naming Escalante and the Barancas.—So that among them they curse him from head to foot, soul and body. Whilst this windy war has been waging among the members, the people of the United States are vying with one another in honoring, feasting and applauding the old veterans for victories which place him upon a footing with the greatest generals of the age, and justly entitle him to the gratitude of his country.

The accusers of GENERAL JACKSON in the house of Representatives, having made their intellectual explosion—a part of them are now waging another windy war against the Bank of the United States; and it is hoped and believed that this attack will terminate in a puff.

The Minerva having mentioned the motion for reducing the army as an important measure, I will give you my opinion on that subject. The motion is another feeble attack upon JACKSON; for no man of sense looks to any other officer as the head of the military establishment; and no man of information, either in or out of Congress thinks the army ought to be reduced at this time. We are at present necessarily extending our military posts upon the Mississippi—upon the Missouri—upon the Sabine river, the temporary boundary between the United States and the Spanish Provinces—and we expect in a very short time to take possession of the Floridas—when these facts are taken into consideration, can it be seriously contended that the army ought to be reduced? It is true that there are some abuses that ought to be corrected, and no doubt they will be. The present Secretary of War, Mr. Calhoun, is a man of firmness and energy, and eminently qualified for conducting the operations of the department, of which he is head. The resolutions for reducing the army will therefore end in smoke.

It being understood that Russia has relinquished to the United States all her right to the countries on the Pacific Ocean south of the 56th degree of north latitude and that Great Britain relinquishes all hers to the same countries (after the ten years stipulated in the late treaty with respect to a certain portion of them,) the United States will possess a territory embracing African degrees of latitude on the Pacific Ocean.

Geo. M.

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fifteenth Congress.

An act for the relief of Thomas Hall Jervey.
 An act for the relief of Kenzie and Forsyth.
 An act concerning the heirs and legatees of Thomas Turner deceased.
 An act making provision for the claim of M. Poiry.
 An act allowing further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants.
 An act making provision for the claim of M. de Vienne.
 An act for the relief of Benjamin Pool.
 An act providing additional penalties for violations for the benefit of drawback, or bounty on exportation.
 An act directing the payment of certain bills, drawn by general Armstrong, in favor of William Morgan.
 An act for the relief of Henry Davis.
 An act for the relief of Adam Kinsey, Thos. French, and Charles S. Leonard.
 An act to establish a judicial district in Virginia, west of the Allegheny mountain.
 An act to incorporate the medical society of the District of Columbia.
 An act for the relief of Samuel H. Hooker.
 An act to incorporate the provident association of clerks in the civil department of the government of the United States, in the District of Columbia.
 An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.
 An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.
 An act for the relief of Daniel Renner, and Nathaniel H. Heath.
 An act to authorize the payment, in certain cases, on account of treasury notes which have been lost or destroyed.
 An act for the relief of William Barton.
 An act concerning the western district court of Pennsylvania.
 An act making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and to make good a deficit in the appropriation for holding treaties with the Indians.
 An act granting to Mehitabel Cole, the lands therein mentioned.
 An act for the relief of major general John Stark.
 An act authorizing the distribution of a sum of money among the representatives of commodore Edward Preble, and the officers and crew of the legal representatives of Alexander Montgomery, deceased.
 An act to authorize the president and managers of the Rockville and Washington turnpike road company, of the state of Maryland, to extend and make their turnpike road to and from the boundary of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through the said district to the city thereof.
 An act authorizing the election of a delegate from the Michigan Territory, to the Congress of the United States, and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of the said territory.
 An act for the relief of Sampson S. King.
 An act for the relief of Samuel H. Harter.
 An act for the relief of Thomas B. Farber.
 An act to increase the number of clerks in the Department of War.
 An act for the relief of William B. Lewis.
 An act for the relief of Frederick Brown.
 An act to alter the time of holding the circuit court, in the southern district of New York, and for other purposes.
 An act for the relief of Doctor Mottron Ball.
 An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1819.
 An act to establish a separate territorial government in the southern part of the territory of Missouri.
 An act for the relief of Robert M'Call and Matthew H. Jouett.
 An act regulating passenger ships and vessels.
 An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts."
 An act authorizing the Postmaster General to contract, as in other cases, for carrying the mail in steam boats, between New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and Louisville in the state of Kentucky.
 An act to incorporate a company to build a bridge over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, between eleventh and twelfth streets, east of the city of Washington.
 An act explanatory of the act, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri."
 An act concerning invalid pensions.
 An act for the relief of Hannah King and others.

An act for the relief of George A. Brooks, and Edmund P. Kennedy.
 An act in addition to the act providing for the relief of the slaves trade.
 An act to authorize the Secretary of War, to appoint an additional agent for paying pensioners of the United States in the state of Tennessee.
 An act regulating the payment of invalid pensioners.
 An act for the relief of B. and P. Jordan, brothers.
 An act further to suspend, for a limited time, the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon.
 An act respecting the location of certain sections of lands to be granted for the seat of government in the state of Indiana.
 An act to continue in force for a further term the act, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes."
 An act to repeal part of an act passed on the 27th day of February, 1813, entitled "An act in addition to an act regulating the Post Office establishment."
 An act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy.
 An act to enable the people of the Alabama territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states.
 An act for the relief of Jno. B. Timberlake.
 An act to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty.
 An act confirming the claim of Alexander Macomb to a tract of land in the territory of Michigan.
 An act supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade.
 An act to authorize William Prout to institute a bill in equity before the circuit court of the district of Columbia, against the commissioner of the public buildings, and to direct a decree therein.
 An act supplemental to the act entitled "An act further to amend the charter of the city of Washington."
 An act to increase the salaries of certain officers of government.
 An act to provide for the removal of the Library of Congress to the north wing of the Capitol.
 An act for the relief of John Clark.
 An act authorizing the President of the United States, to purchase the lands reserved by the act of the third of March, 1817, to certain chiefs, warriors, or other Indians of the Creek nation.
 An act providing for the state of Mississippi, and for the support of a seminary of learning within the said state.
 An act to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, to cease arising under the law relating to patents.
 An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices.
 An act to continue in force an act regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces.
 An act making provision for the civilization of Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements.
 An act for the relief of Nathaniel G. Birdseye and Daniel Booth.
 An act granting a donation of land to the state of Illinois, for the seat of government of said state.
 An act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices for the disposal of public land, not heretofore offered for sale, in the states of Ohio and Indiana.
 An act in addition to "An act concerning tonnage, and discriminating duties in certain cases."
 An act for the relief of Harold Smyth.
 An act for the relief of Daniel Moss.
 An act for the relief of Joseph Wheaton.
 An act to regulate the duties on certain wines.
 An act making appropriation for the public buildings, &c.
 An act for the relief of Mints and Henry, and others.
 An act in behalf of the Connecticut Asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb.
 An act for the relief of Henry Bateman.
 An act to alter and establish certain post roads.
 An act for building lighthouses, &c. in Buzzard, Boston, and Chesapeake Bay, and on Lakes Ontario and Erie, &c.
 An act to enable the President to take possession of East and West Florida, &c.
 An act for the relief of John Rice Jones.
 An act to settle the claims to land and establish land offices east of the island of New Orleans.

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

Entered on the books of the Port of Washington, on Friday, 11th March, 1819, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the vessel Miss HANNEY, Mastered by the honorable Miss HANNEY, of Pitt County.
 On the 15th inst. Thomas Taylor, Esq. Clerk of the County Court of District of Columbia.
 Port of Washington.
 ENTERED.
 11 Schr. Dependent Fuller, Charleston N York
 11 Sloop Cashier, Hallock, N York
 CLEARED.
 8 Schr. William & Mary, Gray, Wilming.
 10 Schr. Milo, Humphrey, Philadelphia
 11 Schr. Edward & Mary, Burgess, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.
 (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)
 From D. C. to D. C.

ARTICLES	lb. none.	gal.	bbl.	100
Bacon	30			
Butter	26			
Bees Wax	30			
Brandy, French	75			
do. Apple	80			
do. Peach	70			
Corn	80			
Meal	80			
Peas	80			
Cotton	38			
Coffee	14			
Cordage	9			
Flour	10			
Flax-Seed	80			
Gin, Holland	gal. none			
Pine Scantling	M. 12			
Plank	12			
Flooring Boards	20			
Shingles, 22 inch	2			
Saves, W. O. hhd.	25			
do. R. O. do.	10			
do. W. O. bbl.	10			
Headings, W. O. hhd.	25			
Lard	15			
Molasses	gal. 55			
Tar	bbl. 1.30			
Pitch	1.60			
Rosin	none			
Turpentine	2			
do. Spirits	gal. 50			
Pork	bbl. 18			
Rum Jamaica	gal. 1.30			
do W. I.	1.15			
do. Fine	bus. 70			
Sugar, Loaf	lb. 30			
do. Lump	25			
do. Brown	15			
Tobacco	cwt. none			
Whiskey	gal. 20			

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Elias Hoell, dec'd, give notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said Elias Hoell, to present them for payment within the time required by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning proving of Wills and granting letters of Administration and to prevent frauds in the management of intestate estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery by operation of the said act.
 DELILAH HOELL, Executrix.
 Washington, 8th March, 1819—1J198

Notice.

ON Friday and Saturday, the second and third days of April next, will be offered for sale on a credit of six months, at the house lately occupied by Elias Hoell, dec'd, all the perishable property of said dec'd, consisting of a variety of Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Lignumvite, Paints, and a considerable quantity of finished work in his line. Bonds with approved security will be required before the property is delivered.

DELILAH HOELL, Executrix.

Washington, 8th March, 1819—2A197

For Sale

By RICHARD GRIST & Co.
 7 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum, excellent quality, by the Hhd or Barrel.
 7 do. Northern do. by do.
 7 bbls. Baltimore Whiskey,
 1 hhd. Northern Gin,
 2 boxes Brazil Sugar
 2 bags Coffee,
 4 hds. Molasses, excellent quality, for retailing.
 12 tons Iron, large bars.
 400 bushels Wilmington and Liverpool Salt, suitable for fish.
 March 1, 1819—1J197

Printing in general neatly executed at this Office

NOTICE.
 THE Subscriber has been appointed by the Governor of this State, to act as Notary Public
 for the town of Washington and county of Beaufort. He is ready to transact all business relative to that Office.
 S. M. JOSEPH.
 March 5, 1812—4w197
 North-Carolina Stages.

NEW LINE OF STAGES
 from this place through to Raleigh; to run through in two days, twice a week—Leave Mr. Lewis Letoy's Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh (by way of Tarborough) on Sundays and Wednesdays by 7 P. M.—Leave Raleigh on Saturdays and Tuesdays at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington on Sundays and Wednesdays by 4 P. M.

A REGULAR
 LINE OF STAGES
 In conjunction with the Edenton and Plymouth Steam Boat, runs twice a week between Plymouth and Newbern—Leaves Plymouth on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M. and arrives at Newbern (through this place) on Mondays and Thursdays by 9 A. M.—Leaves Newbern at 12, same days, and arrives at Plymouth by 4 P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
 The Lines are supplied with active Horses, careful Drivers, good Public Houses, Smooth Roads, and are driven in day time, with such accommodations the Proprietors hope to render comfortable all who travel these lines. The Tarborough Road commences on Tuesday Jan. 28th.
 D. KING.
 Washington, Dec. 30, 1818. 1f188

THE Editors of the Charleston Times; Norfolk Herald; Baltimore Patriot, (for the City); Petersburg Intelligencer; and (L. & T's) N. Y. Gazette, will please publish the above once a week for three months, and send their accounts to this Office for collection.
 BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "An act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale.
 Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows: viz. At St. Louis, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days for the sale of lands in the district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice for Howard County, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be received by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
 JAMES MONROE.
 By the President
 JOSIAH MEIGS,
 Commissioner of the General Land Office
 1 April—156

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Union.

THE STOLEN KISS.

"To err is human, to forgive Divine."

In Pembroke's grove one day of bliss,
A youth enamoured, stole a kiss
From maiden's cheek so blooming fair,
That Cupid lov'd to linger there.
O sweet the joy that fill'd his soul!
As he the luscious treasure stole,
But then, decorum's icy rules,
As taught in our old, modern schools,
Seem'd broken—on, at least extended,
And the sweet maid seem'd half offended.
The youth then sought nor sought in vain
The maid's forgiveness to obtain,
And scarce knew which the greater bliss
To be forgiven—or steal the Kiss.

No wonder the youth succeeded,
When he the cause of kissing pleaded;
His pleading lips being nectur'd o'er,
And that must eloquence impart,
Which charms the lips and warms the heart.

Bard of the Lakes.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE 'COLUMBIA'—ON HER LAUNCH.

Majestic and safe, gallant ship, may'st thou glide,
To the element destin'd to bear thee to fame;
For the shouts of the thousands who launch thee with pride
Are the hopes of the nation that gave thee its name.

Go bear the strong oak of our soil to the ocean—
To buffet the angel of battle and storm;
A gallant and glorious nation's devotion
Resides in the oak that envelopes thy form.

Like Him who gave name to our country and thee,
Undaunted, enduring, and firmly pursue,
And illumine the path of thy march o'er the sea
With a radiance as brilliant and glorious too.

guide, the banner be ever thy guide,
And the fame of thy country be ever thy care;
Securely and safe from our shores may'st thou glide,
And brave both the anger of tempest and war.

D.

* Alluding to a story in Ovid.
† Columbus.

From Sedan we learn the following anecdote:—As the Emperor of Russia was travelling some time since from Paris to that town in a very plain travelling carriage, he perceived a little peasant boy get up behind it; after some time his Majesty said to him—"My boy, why do you get up behind my carriage?" to which the little fellow replied—"Because, Sir, I want to get to Sedan as quick as possible." And what do you want to do at Sedan, my boy?" "To see the Emperor, Alexander, Sir."

"Indeed! and pray what makes you so desirous of seeing the Emperor?" "Because, Sir, I hear that he is a very good man and loves the French." "Well, my little fellow, you see him before you." The poor boy, quite confused, got off the back of the carriage, and burst into tears; the Emperor, however, re-assuring him, made him retake his place, saying they should travel together. By the time that they had reached Sedan, the Emperor became so taken with his little companion, that he asked him if he would go to Russia with him; to which the latter replied "most willingly."

—then (said the benevolent Alexander.) "as Providence has placed you in my hands, your future fortunes shall be my care." Accordingly the fortunate young rustic left Sedan as one of the Imperial Suite.

From the Union.

Mr. DRAYSON
Supporting that the extract enclosed (from the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1818, p. 159) relative to F. U. trees, would be interesting to your country as well as city subscribers, I have been induced to send them for publication, more especially as the season for making the experiment is approaching. The writer of this would be gratified if any one who make the experiment, would make the result public through the medium of your paper.

The following easy, simple, and infallible method of forcing fruit trees to blossom and to bear fruit, has been translated from the German of the Rev. George Charles Lewis Hempel (Secretary to the Pomology

Society of Alenburgh in Saxony) by George Henry Nothmann, Esq. F.R.S.

"In my early years I saw my father, who was fond of pomology, and skilled in that science, cutting a ring on several branches of trees, which already were in blossom, for the purpose of producing, by that means, larger fruit than usual. This was not his own invention; but as far as I can recollect, derived from a French journal. Thirty years ago, when I was a boy, I practised this operation in imitation of him, and thereby obtained larger pears and plums. In repeating this operation of ringing the branches, which I did merely for the purpose of getting larger fruit, I observed that the branches so operated upon always bore the next year. By this reiterated appearance, I was led to the idea, that perhaps this method of ringing the bark might be the means of compelling every unproductive branch to yield fruit. With this view, I cut rings upon a considerable number of branches, which as yet showed no blossoms; and found, by repeating the experiment, the truth of my supposition. The application of this experiment, where, by upon every bough or branch, fruit may artificially be produced, is very simple and easy. With a sharp knife make a cut in the bark of the branch which you mean to force to bear, and not far from the place where it is connected with the stem; or, if it be a small branch or shoot, near to where it is joined to the bough: the cut is to go round the branch, or to encircle it, and to penetrate to the wood. A quarter of an inch from this cut you make a second cut, like the first, round the branch, you have marked a ring upon the branch, so that by encircling the branch a quarter of an inch broad, between the two cuts. The bark between these two cuts you take clear away with a knife, down to the wood, removing even the fine inner bark, which immediately lies upon the wood; so that no connexion whatever remains between the two parts of the bark, but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth. But this barking, which is to compel the tree to bear must be made at the right time; that is, when in all nature the buds are strongly swelling, or are breaking out into bloom. In the same year, a callus is formed at the edges of the ring, on both sides, and the connexion of the bark, that had been interrupted, is restored again without any detriment to the tree or the branch operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon again grows over. By forcing every fruit tree, by this means, to bear, you obtain the following important advantages:

1st. You may compel every young tree or which you do not know the sort to show its fruit, and decide sooner whether, being of a good quality it may remain in its fruit state or, requires to be grafted.

2d. You may thereby, with certainty, get fruit of every good sort of which you wish to see the produce in the next year.

3. This method may probably serve to increase considerably the quantity of fruit in the country. The branches so operated upon are hung full of fruit, while the others that are not ringed, often have nothing, or very little on them. This effect is easy to be explained from the theory of the motion of the sap, for where the sap moves slowly in a tree, it produces fruit buds, which is the case in old trees; when it moves vigorously, the tree forms wood, or runs into shoots, as happens with young trees.

Though I arrived at this discovery myself in consequence of trying the same process with a different view, viz. to increase only the size of the fruit, but not to force barren branches, that were only furnished with leaf buds, to bear, this latter application being before quite unknown to me; I will on that account, by no means give myself out for the first inventor of this operation; but I was ignorant of the effects to be produced by this method, & only discovered them by repeated experiments of my own, which I made for the promotion of Pomology. Frequent experience of the complete success has confirmed the truth of my observations. Nor do I think that this method is generally known; at least to all those to whom I showed the experiment, the effect produced appeared new & surprising."

General Jackson has since his departure from Washington on a visit to meet a nephew at the Military Academy, received the most marked attentions. In Baltimore he was much waited upon, and a Public Dinner is to be given to him there on his return. In Philadelphia, a splendid dinner was given to him, at which Pierce Butler presided, assisted by C. Biddle and Chandler Price, as Vice Presidents. The following toasts were among those which were drank:

The eighth of January, 1815.—A proud day of victory! transcendent in the annals of war.

National Gratitude.—May the heart of every American cease to beat, when gratified

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